

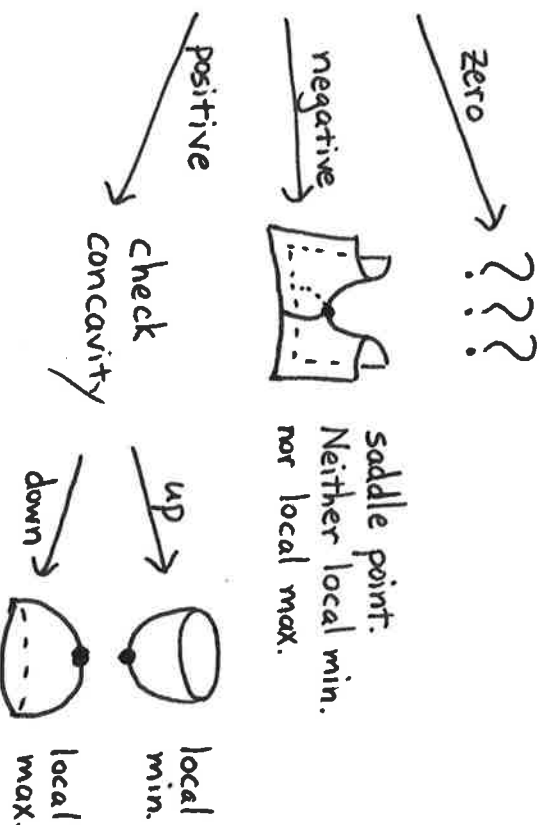
§16

- $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- S a domain for f , a region in $\mathbb{R}^2$.
- $p \in S$ is a critical point if
 - (i) $\nabla f(p) = \vec{0}$, or
 - (ii) p is a boundary point of S .

Theorem: If S is bounded and contains all its boundary points, then f attains a (global) max and min on S .

local max/min on "interior" of S (S but not its boundary)

Find all $p \in S$ that are not boundary points and such that $\nabla f(p) = \vec{0}$.
Then check curvature.



$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(p) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_p, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_p, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \Big|_p, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_p \right)$$

curvature at p :

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_p & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_p \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_p & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_p \end{vmatrix}$$

concavity at p :

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_p > 0 & \text{"up"} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_p < 0 & \text{"down"} \end{cases}$$

local max/min on boundary of S

This is a one-variable problem.

- Find critical points where derivative is 0, or boundary points of intervals.
- Check them.

(global) max/min

Select from local max/min in interior and boundary.